

## MAUNA LOA IS QUIETING DOWN FROM ALL SIGNS

Professor Jaggar, From Volcano House, Reports No New Evidence of Outbreak

## KAU HAD SERIES OF QUAKES YESTERDAY

Fire Pit of Kilauaea Presenting a Most Spectacular Sight For Tourists

(Special By Mutual Wireless.)

HILLO, Hawaii, May 20.—Reports received here from the Volcano House, Kilauea, at four-fifty-five this afternoon state that there are no further signs of volcanic eruptions on Mauna Loa. The sky over the big mountain is clear, but neither from the Volcano House nor from this city can there be seen any indications of lava flowing. The volcanic smoke noticed yesterday, apparently coming out of the crater of Mokuaweweoe, has diminished considerably.

Prof. Thomas A. Jaggar Jr., has returned from West Hawaii and remained over last night at the Volcano House. He decided to return owing to the unreliability of the many rumors which have reached him from different quarters of the island as to the activity on the mountain and the probable direction of the lava flows. It is not believed now that there has been any lava flow, whatever.

The pit of Halemaumau in the crater of Kilauea is exceedingly active and is rising rapidly.

## Kau Has Earthquakes

At Pahala, Kau, six earthquakes were felt between one and three o'clock this afternoon. They were of short duration and no damage was done.

It was learned today that on Thursday night a short but severe earthquake was felt at Wailua, South Kohala.

## FIRE DISPLAY IS MOST SPECTACULAR

Passengers arriving in the Mauna Kea from Hilo yesterday morning report that the lava in the pit of Halemaumau, in the crater of Kilauea, has risen to within 275 feet of the rim and that the fiery display is most spectacular.

The Mauna Kea left Hilo at ten o'clock on Friday morning and, as the first signs of activity on Mauna Kea were reported at a little after seven o'clock the same morning, they saw but little of the smoke which covered the mountain top.

It is fully believed that whatever activity manifested itself on Mauna Kea has subsided rapidly.

## KILAUEA ACTIVITY MOST PROMINENT

By T. A. JAGGAR, JR., Director Technology Station, Kilauea Observatory

The week ending May 17, 1916, at the inner lava pit of Kilauea volcano has produced extraordinary changes in the two islands in the lake, along with continued rising and moderate overflowing of the floor bench around the lake. The lake is now about 300 feet below the rim. A heavy mat of Pele's hair has been built all over the north wall of the pit and covers the north floor bench at the border of the lake, resembling brown moss. The heat is very strong on the edge.

Especially remarkable through all these weeks is the absence of visible fume. Seen from the Volcano House the well known steam of the postal rift and the roof terminus localities rises in dense white clouds, but the vastly greater volumes of gas pushing upward through the boiling lava is hardly discernible except as a faint bluish puff at the moment of fountaining. There is no smoke from the floor bench or walls. That the gas is there is amply evident when the observer is caught in the invisible cloud, the strong sulphurous acid being almost unbearable. That water vapor must be in very small quantity in this gas is shown by the total absence of any condensation to leeward, even when the ring of outlying steam jets is condensing heavily.

## Pronounced Rise Thursday

A pronounced rise between Thursday, May 11, and Saturday, May 13, dislocated the great block or blocks beneath the lake, the peaks of which make the islands, so that they moved eastward and the larger western one also moved northward against the bank. This movement was undoubtedly a rotation and sliding of the blocks on the maucalike sides of the cup containing the lake, the movement being in the general direction of that deepest hole under the Old Faithful fountain, which is always revealed when the lake goes down and out.

It will be remembered that on May 10 at 11:30 a. m. the lake was down very slightly with rumbling, and the southwest talus stood twenty feet above the floor. The larger island was against the west bank, the smaller island out near the center of the lake and the streaming on both the north and south sides of the little island was eastward.

## Lava Islands Shifted

On May 11 at 2 p. m. both islands had moved outward gradually, the large western one more, so that the channel between the islands was narrowed, and a considerable channel had opened between the large island and the west bank. There were spilling

grottoes west, north and northeast and the streaming was all toward the northeast bank, and from a point on the west bank. There was a surface stream through the new channel southward, another around the south side of the islands in course southeast, east and north, and a branch northward through the channel between the islands.

In this last channel there was much fountaining, and Old Faithful could be identified northeast of the small island. There was new overflow on the south-east floor. The lake was about one foot higher than the floor, and the large island appeared thirty feet high on the east side sloping to the lake level on the west. The small island appeared five feet high. This day's position seemed to indicate that the island block had straightened up to occupy the middle of the funnel.

On May 12 at 2:30 p. m. conditions were similar but the larger island had moved northward. Fountaining had diminished. At 3 p. m. there was a rise with increased activity.

## Rapid Rising Noted

At 8 p. m. on May 13 from the east and north sides the glowing cracks could be seen all over the south floor showing that strong overflow and rising had taken place. The large island had migrated bodily northward as though by rotation in a horizontal plane so that its western horn impinged against the north bank and the U-shaped cove on that side of the island was nearly closed. The channel between the islands was narrowed. The small island was nearly submerged, but still exhibited slight southwesterly tilt to its surface. There was no marked change in the tilt of the large island. The west end of the lake was now its widest part and the streaming arose on the northwest and flowed around the island to the east and through the channel northward.

## Lake Was Brimming

On May 14 at 10 a. m. the lake was brimming and there were four small fountained flows on the east bench. The large island showed four uplifted benches on its northeast side. The small island was a triangle only a few feet high. The lake was flush with the shore on the west and about one foot above the lake. There were four fountains west and northeast of the small island and a triangular patch of tranquil skin lay north of it with north flowing currents on both sides. Looking down on the large island from the northwest station, it lay directly below, it was shaped like a huge inverted V with its west leg against the bank and a slight opening between the bank and its east leg.

The southwest floor had built up at least fifteen feet, and only the extreme tips of the southwest talus cones remained visible. There were spatter grottoes north, east and south.

On May 15 at 11 a. m. the lake had lowered to a point about two feet below the banks, revealing the fifth bench of the floor island and a larger platform around the small island. There was now a channel about two feet wide between each horn of the large island and the bank.

On May 16 at 11 a. m. the only marked change was the presence of fresh small overflows on the bench all around the lake. A very small fall of rocks took place from the south-west wall to the floor. A raised bench on the southwest side of the large island suggested that it was now tilting to the northeast. Streaming was especially rapid in the channel between the islands. The lake was covered with glistening, thin, rapid-moving black skins. It was elliptical in outline except for a cape at the south.

## Rivers of Lava

On May 17 at noon the observed tilt of the previous day in the large island had been effect in bringing the north-east horn of the island against the bank and opening the channel of the lake westward so that the lava was streaming into this channel from the west. Along with this movement both islands appeared to have migrated farther northeast with a slight tilt to the southwest. In the northern cove of the large island cracking and fountaining were in progress. The small island was now heart-shaped, the point on the southwest and a cove on the northeast. Five distinct benches could be counted on the east side of the large island. Both the channel between the islands and that east of the small island were narrower. The south side of the large island was now east of the center of the lake. The great lake was now west of the islands, where before it was northeast of them.

The streaming was out into the lake from under the west bank where a slight cove had formed. There was pronounced blistering and minute bubbling fountaining in this hot area of the floor streaming in marked contrast to the thicker fountained skins without blisters at the east end of the lake. Travelling fountains moved in a line northeastward toward the point of the small island and northward from its northwest point. Old Faithful was vaguely identifiable at the south end of this last line. There were fresh overflows on the floor bench, east, south, west and northwest, the last two following the bench around respectively southward and northward. A small tumble of freshly fallen rocks lay on the south edge of the floor.

## Small Quakes Noted

The following report from the Whitney Laboratory of Seismology is submitted by Mr. H. O. Wood:

During the week ending with May 17 four very small definite local earthquakes have been registered, and two to four wave groups of doubtful character.

## Amplitude of Microseismic Motion

has continued moderate; that of volcanic vibration relatively large, especially in storm. A strong progressive northerly tilt has gone on during the week—with a very slight tilt to the east.

## ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and their recommendation is for its great popularity. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## SIX DIVIDENDS JUST ANNOUNCED TOTAL \$657,802

Remarkable Showing Is Made By Half a Dozen Plantations In Last Two Days

## PORTO RICAN SALES FORCE STOCKS DOWN

Effect On Mainland Market Is Reflected Here and Trading Gets Heavy Jolt

Dividend announcements came Thursday and yesterday from six plantations. Hutchinson and Panohau each will pay an extra of twenty cents on June 5, making the total dividend fifty cents per share or \$50,000 to be distributed to each group of shareholders on that date.

Hawaiian Sugar will pay \$1.50 per share on June 15, or \$225,000 in all. The regular is 30 cents and the extra \$1.20. Kahuku's dividend is announced elsewhere, and McBryde's yesterday morning. Haiku and Paia will each pay \$6 per share June 1. Haiku shareholders will receive \$90,000 and Paia, \$125,000. This is the regular one per cent per month, plus an extra of five per cent.

## KAHUKU DECLARED EXTRA DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the directors of Kahuku Plantation Company yesterday morning an extra dividend of fifty cents a share was declared, payable June 30. This is in addition to the regular monthly dividend of ten cents a share, payable on the same date. An extra of the same amount was paid March 31.

Kahuku is capitalized at \$1,000,000, in 50,000 shares at twenty dollars par value. The regular dividend is six per cent but an additional six per cent will have been paid at the end of this quarter.

This plantation is turning out between 750 and 900 tons of Dutch white sugar a month and the larger part of this enters directly into consumption in the island trade or is used by the pineapple canners.

## PORTO RICO SELLERS BREAK LOCAL PRICE

New York advices yesterday stated that the break in price of raw sugar to 6.02c followed heavy sales of Porto Ricans. The sudden change was not unexpected. A study of the market quotations shows that in most cases where prices remain horizontal at high level for any continued period the change is downward when it comes.

Buyers can always hold off longer than sellers. This is especially true in the case of many Porto Rican and Cuban sellers. They must either dispose of their crops at a discount to ship to market whenever cargo space is obtainable, trusting more or less to luck to arrange sales while the sugar is in transit. Much sugar is therefore "distressed" on arrival and has to be unloaded at whatever price buyers offer.

There was a falling off in stock exchange trading yesterday, coincident with lower prices. Only 975 shares of Olin changed hands between 20 and 21 1/2 and 200 at 22. At the session 225 shares sold at 21 1/2.

McBryde fell off to 14 1/2 and much disappointment was voiced by those who had bought this stock heavily, anticipating the declaration of a regular dividend of a special dividend. Sales between boards were 2,715 shares at 15 and 50 at 14 1/2. Session sales were 110 shares at 14 1/2. This stock was quoted at 14 1/2 yesterday afternoon with bidders offering 14 or less.

Other business was light, the most important transaction being the sale of 50 McBryde bonds at par. Fifty H. C. & S. sold at 54.50 and five at 55. There were small transactions in Wai alua, Hana, Fair, Onomea, H. S. and Oahu. Selma Bindings sold at its previous level, 13.

The old standbys among dividend earning properties were not much affected by the drop in raws as in no instance have the dividends declared been commensurate to the probabilities of the market and crops in sight.

## PRICES OF SUGAR ARE NOT FICTITIOUS

Henry St. Gair of San Francisco, a recognized authority on the sugar market of the world and heavily interested in the Politi group of Hawaiian plantations, who was in the Islands recently for a survey of the properties, and the local sugar situation generally, gave out the following interview when he returned to the States:

"I wonder when the American public will awaken to a realizing sense of the raw sugar situation and understand that the movement in the prices of both raw and refined sugar is dictated purely and simply by the law of supply and demand.

"If there were more generally realized, we would hear much less of the 'making up' of the staple to this or that price; thereby intimating that the increment in sugar value is purely the result of an arbitrary act.

"The actual situation is that sugar

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION May 18, 1916.

Wholesale Only.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Island butter, lb. cwt. 30 to 40  
Eggs, select, doz. 40  
Eggs, No. 1, doz. 37  
Eggs, No. 2, doz. 35  
Eggs, Duck, doz. 30

POULTRY

Broilers, lb. (2 to 3 lbs.) 35 to 40  
Young roosters, lb. 33 to 35  
Hens, lb. 27 to 28  
Turkeys, lb. 40  
Ducks, Muscovy, lb. 28 to 30  
Ducks, Pekin, lb. 28 to 30  
Ducks, Hawn, doz. 6.50 to 7.00

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green, lb. 93 to 94  
Beans, string, wax, lb. 95 to 96  
Beans, Lima in pod, lb. 94 1/2  
Beans dry—  
Beans, California, cwt. 5.00 to 5.25  
Beans, California, cwt. 4.50  
Beans, small white, cwt. 5.50  
Beets, doz. bunches 30  
Carrots, doz. bunches 40  
Cabbage, cwt. 3.50 to 4.00  
Corn, sweet, 100 ears 2.00 to 2.25  
Corn, Hawn, sm. yel. 38.00 to 40.00  
Corn, Hawn, lg. yel. 35.00 to 38.00  
Rice, Japanese, select, cwt. 3.70  
Rice, Hawaiian, cwt. 4.10

FRUIT

Alligator pears, doz. 50 to 1.50  
Bananas, bunch, Chinese 20 to 50  
Bananas, bunch, Cooking 75 to 1.25  
Broadfruit, doz. (none in market)  
Figs, 100 30  
Grapes, Isabella, lb. 10 to 15

LIVESTOCK

(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)  
Hogs, up to 150 lbs. 10 to 11  
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over .09 to .10

DRESSED MEATS

Beef, lb. 10 1/2 to 12  
Veal, lb. 12 to 13  
HIDES (Wet-salted)

Steer, No. 1, lb. 15 1/2  
Steer, No. 2, lb. 14 1/2  
Kips, lb. 13 1/2

REED

The following are quotations on feed, L.O.B. Honolulu:

Corn, sm. yel. ton 42.00 to 42.50  
Corn, large yel. ton 40.00 to 41.00  
Corn, cracked, ton 42.00 to 42.50  
Barley, ton 29.50 to 32.00  
Scratch food, ton 43.50 to 44.00  
The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. See shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. H. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Waikiki, corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1810. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

The receipts of Island butter are increasing. Rather large shipments are now coming from Hilo. Select eggs are steady at forty cents. Poultry is bringing good prices, but the market is well supplied at the present time due to the fact that large shipments have recently been imported from the mainland. All kinds of green vegetables are plentiful now and prices are about normal. There is especially good demand for sweet corn, new potatoes and cabbage. The tomatoes in the market now are better than those received for some time. Alligator pears are getting more plentiful and of better quality. The market is overstocked with limes and prices are low. Large shipments of watermelons are coming in from this island and from Hawaii and the price has dropped from 35c to 30c a pound the last three weeks. Papias are plentiful and cheap. Dressed meats and live hogs are the same as last week.

On the first of June the Division expects to open its retail meat market.

Mites Cause Disease

A disease of litchi trees at the Hawaii experiment station has been found to be caused by mites. Mites are rather more common on cultivated trees and crops than has been supposed. They cause a curious surface browning of the soft parts of the plant and as they are microscopic in size are often overlooked by casual observers. Scurf, gum, corn and cane are often attacked by mites.

is being consumed throughout the civilized world in a quantity never before recorded in history. In the military camps of the contending forces in Europe and Asia sugar is playing a dominant part in the rations of the armies engaged in the field. It is a scientific fact, attested by the leading minds in the medical world, that sugar, for its weight, contains more food values, in the ratio of its bulk, than anything that could be supplied to the fighting forces.

Sugar is at the present time nourishing articles for human consumption that medical and military experts know anything about.

One need only ask a railroad contractor to be fully assured of the fact that when large bodies of men are employed in hard manual labor in the open air, they consume a well high incredible quantity of sugar.

Fighting in the trenches, or out of them, is the hardest kind of manual labor.

This intensive demand for sugar, created by the war, has been rendered more oppressive by reason of the lack of vessels and the high price of charters throughout the entire world.

Much of the Oriental production of sugar will never reach Europe this year should the war continue, and charters remain at their present level.

Warring Europe is drawing her supplies of sugar from Cuba, which is the natural supply point for the United States, and even the surplus of what may well prove to be a record crop for that island, will be wholly inadequate to fulfill the exceptional requirements occasioned by the war.

It is an absolutely wrong idea that prices for this staple can be regulated in the world's market place—which is today New York—in any other manner than through the orderly functions of the law of supply and demand.

Look Out For This!

The dried-fruit beetle is causing heavy loss to packers and grocers on the coast. The European war interrupted prune and raisin shipments and the surplus held in storage has in a number of instances been ruined by this pest which under ordinary circumstances is of only casual occurrence.

## Portable Hog-Houses

Wisconsin experimental station recommends shed-roof hog houses with plenty of windows so as to let in the sunshine. Sunlight and fresh air do not go together. Shed-roof portable shelters are also recommended instead of A-shaped ones. A "shade platform" is attached so that his pigpen can adopt the outdoors nest in hot weather if he wants to. "A houses" are terrifically hot in warm weather.

## MAKE MORE FLIGHTS

(Special Marconiogram to Nippon Jiji.) TOKIO, May 18.—Art Smith, the American aviator, who was injured in Osaka by a mob, will make two more flights in Osaka this month. Before leaving for Toyama he announced that he would positively appear in Osaka on May 27 and 28. He is not at all afraid of the action taken by the rioters at his last appearance in that city.

## SCIENTIFIC EXPERT ON TROPICAL NEEDS

Hawaiian Experience Agrees

With Summary of Tropical Characteristics By Woltmann

College Club Takes the Lead To Start Here Work That Succeeds Elsewhere

EXCELLENT CHOICE IS MADE OF MANAGER

School Will Open in July and Run Seven-Days a Week During Summer

At a meeting of the College Club yesterday afternoon, the plans which have been under discussion by that organization for the establishment of something along the lines of a vacation school for the benefit of the downtown children of the city were formally announced. The "school" is to be opened on July 5, under charge of Mrs. Mary T. Moore, and to its classes will be welcomed all the children who care to attend. The grounds and equipment of the Kailua public school have been placed at the disposal of the College Club and its co-workers for their work by the supervisors and the department of public instruction.

In taking up this matter, the members of the College Club are launching a work on behalf of the children of the downtown city districts of Honolulu similar to what is being done in many mainland cities by their local organizations and clubs. In New York, Boston and Cleveland—to mention only three of many cities—has been taken up by the municipalities and carried forward by them.

Better Vacation Days

The idea is that the idle child and the idle school grounds, especially when the latter are shady, park-like and spacious, should be brought together. It is thought that a complete "vacation school" or a regularly conducted playgrounds each imply too much for this first experiment. Work by the College Club in Honolulu, but, through the use of the grounds and equipment of Kailua, a great deal to help children whose only playgrounds are "the streets" can be done.

The equipment of the Kailua school will be argued some what by further supplies, but work by the personality of the superintendent, Mrs. T. Moore, for some years one of the best known primary teachers in the city schools, is the main contribution toward the "better vacation" plan. Mrs. Moore adds to her intimate knowledge of Honolulu children the training gained in practical supervision of city playgrounds in Oakland and Seattle, during the last four summer vacations.

Work Begins July Fifth

The work will open July fifth and the Kailua grounds will receive any child who comes from ten in the morning to five in the afternoon for five, possibly seven, days a week. Not only the school children, but the flock of younger brothers and sisters the children themselves, and, of course, and if mother cares to come too, well and good.

It is hoped that there may be simple handicraft, book, story hours, games of all sorts and occasional entertainments to supplement the playground program.

Organizations To Help

Various city organizations are planning after-noon programs. The Y. M. C. A. through its Outdoor Circle. Nearly all the local organizations are interested in child welfare have a finger in this community pie. Any money intended for this second month should be sent to Mrs. Doremus Seidler, 910 Prospect street, treasurer of the Central Committee on Child Welfare, while any donations of toys, children's books, pictures, cards for scrap books, games, hammocks or saws and, above all, balls, may be left at the City Transfer Company, King street, which has consented to receive the same.

Label the gifts, "Better Vacation." Any such material will be used not only for this summer, but if it survives, will be put to further service.

The number of children served, the bestment in health and the lessening of juvenile delinquency that have resulted from such work elsewhere are probable results. Whatever rush out come there may be, will furnish satisfaction not to one organization alone but help determine future, better vacations due to that increasing spirit of cooperative service which more and more characterizes Honolulu.

## TUBERCULAR WOMAN IS OBSTINATE AND DEFIANT

Chief Clerk David L. MacKaye of the anti-tuberculosis bureau is confronted with the absorbing problem of what to do with a tubercular Filipino woman who persists in visiting around in the homes of the tenement district and spreading her disease.

At present the woman is entrenched in the home of a Hawaiian family where there are two children. According to MacKaye, four cases of tuberculosis have already been traced to her. The Filipino woman was for some time and inmate of the Leahi Home, from which she ran away.

An effort may be made to send her back to the Philippines, if other means fail.

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